

Wiswall; Sigrid Charlotte Wiswe; Michael Robert Wittenstein; Christopher W. Wodenshek; Martin P. Wohlforth; Katherine S. Wolf; Yin Ping "Steven" Wong; Jennifer Y. Wong; Winnie Yuk Ping Wong; Siu Cheung Wong; Jenny Seu Kueng Low Wong; Brent J. Woodall; Marvin Woods; Patrick Woods; James J. Woods; Richard H. Woodwell; David Wooley; John B. Works; Martin M. Wortley; Rodney J. Wotton; William Wren; John Wright;

Neil Robbin Wright; Sandra Wright; Naomi Yajima; Jupiter Yambem; John Yamnicky; Suresh Yanamadala; Vicki C. Yancey; Shuyin Yang; Matthew D. Yarnell; Myrna Yaskulka; Shakila Yasmin; Olabisi Layeni Yee; Keven Wayne Yokum; Paul Yoon; Raymond R. York; Kevin Patrick York; Edward Phillip York; Suzanne Youmans; Edmond Young; Lisa Young; Donald McArthur Young; Barrington L. Young; Jacqueline Young; Elkin Yuen; Sheng Yuguang; Joseph Zaccoli; Adel A. Zakhary; Arkady Zaltsman; Robert Alan "Robbie" Zampieri; Mark Zangrilli; Christopher Zudoph Zarba; Ira Zaslow; Aurelio Zedillo; Kenneth Zelman; Abraham J. Zelmanowitz; Zhe "Zach" Zeng; March Scott Zeplin; Yuguang Zheng; Ivelin Ziminski; Michael Joseph Zinzi; Charles A. Zion; Julie Lynne Zipper; Salvatore J. Zisa; Prokopios "Paul" Zois; Joseph J. Zuccala; Andrew Steven Zucker.

Mr. Speaker, this completes the list of more than 3,000 names that have been read since September 11 on the House floor and entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Again, I ask the families of those that are deceased to excuse me for any mispronunciations of their names.

Americans will forever remember September 11, 2001. It was the day that our parents, our children, our friends, and our neighbors were taken from us. It was the day that our heroes died.

I thank my colleagues who joined me in this important effort for the last 7 months, and I thank the families and friends of those who perished for their courage.

Mr. Speaker, our thoughts will forever be with the families and the loved ones that we lost.

HONORING HOLLAND CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SAMUEL ADAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORBES). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, this evening I rise to pay special tribute to a very special school, Holland Christian Schools, as they prepare to recognize and celebrate their centennial.

For a century, Holland Christian Schools, located in Holland, Michigan, has provided a quality, Christ-centered education for students from preschool to grade 12.

More than 11,000 students have graduated since its founding, and with a

current enrollment of approximately 2,400 students in grades K-12 representing more than 110 different churches, including more than 20 different church denominations, Holland Christian Schools is one of the largest, parent-governed Christian schools in our country.

Holland Christian Schools has a wonderful history of accomplishment and teaching. Holland Christian Schools' educational philosophy finds its basis in the words of Deuteronomy 6:6,7: "And these words which I command you this day shall be upon your heart and you shall teach them diligently to your children, and shall talk of them when you sit in your house, when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you rise."

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud graduate of Holland Christian High School, as is my wife, Diane, and my daughter, Erin. My other two children, Allison and Bryan, are students there currently.

On the special occasion of their 100th-year anniversary, I am pleased to stand and recognize Holland Christian Schools and their fine tradition of academic excellence and commitment to Christian values.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to address another topic this evening. This is taken from "Samuel Adams: The Character of Conviction."

Mr. Speaker, it was said by the American preacher, Dwight Moody, "If I take care of my character, my reputation will take care of itself."

America's founders were men and women who cared not so much for their reputations as they did for their character and the character of the Nation. Such was the case for an American who came to be known as the Father of the American Revolution, Samuel Adams of Boston.

He was respected because of his great character and strong Christian faith. Samuel Adams' passion and presence commanded not only the respect of his fellow citizens, but of the British authorities as well. It was his Christian faith that was the foundation of his character; and this character was the foundation of a reputation that enabled Samuel Adams to stand firm in the face of British opposition, as well as prepare a young Nation to secure the blessings of liberty. His quest began some 6 years before the Declaration of Independence when the seeds of revolution were being planted across the colonies.

Adams was the clerk of the Massachusetts court, but that did not stop him from leading an uprising against the Governor of Massachusetts, demanding the removal of British troops of Boston. The showdown left five colonists dead and quickly earned recognition as the Boston Massacre.

The other patriots had died for freedom, but the Boston Massacre became a rallying cry echoing through city streets and rural farms.

The citizens of Boston were enraged by the massacre and the stationing of

troops within the city limits. The morning after the massacre, the citizens of Boston met and appointed a committee, which included Samuel Adams. Their charge was clear: present to the acting Governor of Massachusetts their demand that the troops be removed from the city.

Governor Hutchinson equivocated, telling Samuel Adams that the troops were not subject to his command. Samuel Adams replied that unless the troops were removed from Boston, the blood of revolution would be on the Governor's hands.

The following morning preparations began for the troops' removal.

What led the Governor to bow to the demands of Samuel Adams and the citizens of Boston? Governor Hutchinson was in a difficult position: either face the angry mob outside of his gates or the angry British authorities across the sea.

But more than mobs and massacres, the Governor was influenced by the words and reputation of Samuel Adams. He was well aware of Adams' character and his wisdom as a loyal and upstanding citizen.

Years earlier, the British authorities had attempted to bribe a poor Adams with political power and wealth, if only he would join their cause. Governor Hutchinson had said of Adams, "Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man that he can never be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

Governor Hutchinson was wisely unwilling to test Adams in his demand for the removal of troops. This small, but important victory, inspired the colonists and began the erosion of British domination in the New World.

EDUCATION TAX CREDITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) to complete his statement.

SAMUEL ADAMS: THE CHARACTER OF CONVICTION

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, the story of Samuel Adams begs the question: Where did Adams find the strength of his character and the source of his conviction? Adams gave the answer a few years later when Hutchinson's successor, Governor Thomas Gage, not having learned from previous attempts, offered Adams anything that he desired so long as he ended his opposition to the British Crown.

Samuel Adams responded: "Go tell Governor Gage that my peace has long since been made with the King of kings, and that it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him, no longer to insult the feelings of an already exasperated people."

Adams' vigilance for the cause of freedom and his fellow Americans rested firmly on the peace he found not